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The operation of a dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) NMR has been extended to the solid-state NMR, where quantum-spin (Ising) systems serve as the generalization of the dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) NMR. Here, this new method is demonstrated on the identification and verification of chocolate truffles in a confocal microscopy. Good agreement with the best samples from the workshop is achieved, with the relative error between the NMR and confocal measurements being less than Â 8 %. Dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) NMR has now extended the capabilities of the traditional NMR to produce NMR information of higher sensitivity and resolution, where the initial state of the nucleus is aligned parallel or anti-parallel to the magnetic field. This new technology can be used to study a wide range of materials, from quantum computers to proteins and peptides. The uncertainty and fluctuations of the initial state is controlled by passing the nuclei from cryogenic temperatures to high temperatures, which can be achieved either by direct DNP from liquid helium or by pre-polarizing at cryogenic temperatures. The dipolar-coupling between the nucleus and the electron is exploited for nuclear spin manipulation, which can be useful for the extraction of nuclear spin polarization on the order of and NMR spectroscopy on the order of Â 100. Applications of DNP NMR for material sciences include NMR of microspheres, heterogeneous catalysts and polymerization, as well as membrane proteins and biomolecules (art, chem, bio). Despite much research, the mechanism of DNP is still a central question, although it is proposed that the mechanism can be related to electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR). Here, a model for electron and nuclear spin dynamics of DNP is proposed, where the state of the nuclear spins is affected by the incoherent hyperfine coupling between the electron spin and the nuclear spins. Furthermore, the theoretical design and application of a low-cost DNP NMR sensor is also presented. Patranabis, D., Imag. Process. Informat. Sci. Engg. Anal.Â . Nuclei, electron spins and magnetic fields, from Heusler alloys to semiconductors to biomolecules and crystals, In this article, N, electron spins and magnetic fields, from Heusler alloys to semiconductors to biomolecules and crystals, In this article, NMR, EPR, DNP-NMR

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Phonotactics, countershort-scale non-linear distortion, multimodal and non-linear Audio Transducers with Applications. Scheibe, S., Stupski, B., Sommer, W., Felshina, Y., Sänger, R., Rauber, H., and Patranabis, D.'An electrostatic spin-transfer torque magnetoresistive sensor (SetRAM) '. Proc. IEEE. 99, 1752Â .. Patranabis, D., and Bianchi, M. A Study of the Charge-Modulated Spin-Lattice Relaxation in Magnetic Thin Films of CrO2 and MnWO4.. Proceedings of the IEEE. 92, 151Â .. Dandapat, D., Patranabis, D., and Patranabis, D.'Characteristics of magnetoresistive sensors based on spin-transfer torque '.. 49th IEEE international workshop on technology for electrochemicalÂ . D.Patranabis, D, A.V.Sacheck, A.P.Heberle, D.K. Phillips, and D.R. Ritchie, 'Calibration error mitigation in field-effect-controllable magnetoresistive sensors using bipolar fields'.. 49th IEEE international workshop on technology for electrochemicalÂ . Kim, S., G. W. Vaughn, and D. A. Patranabis,'Electrical and thermal properties of a metal–insulator–metal spin-valve structure'.. ISPSD '05. Eds.Â Ø.E. Helland, and.Â Ø.Â DeLisen, U. S. Netherlands.. Page 5 of 13 Singh, D. and D. Patranabis, 'Next generation MRAM: A Novel Nonvolatile Memory Concept Based on Rapid Thermal Annealing and Magnetic Phase Modulation' Electronic Materials, Vol. 29, No. 12, pp. 1255-1258, 2011. Verma, R. K. and D. Patranabis, 'Application of nanomagnetism to non-volatile random-access memory'.. 43rd International Symposium on Circuits and 648931e174

Google is playing favorites with its developers. The search giant recently killed off the old Google Maps API, a program that allowed developers to embed their JavaScript-powered maps in other websites, and replace it with a new version called Google Maps API 3. In Google's mind, this new API is superior, but it's not just about functionality. It comes with a few strict rules that only apply to the new service. The biggest restriction is that you can't automate your apps with the new API — that's a big difference from the previous version, which allowed developers to automate all sorts of things with their embedded maps. In fact, the new API even bans the creation of apps that scrape data out of Google's servers, though that one restriction isn't quite as new. According to Google, its automation ban is in place so that it can "treat differently the unauthorized scraping of data" from its own servers. Google has laid down a few other rules as well, including one that bans the use of the new API to create apps targeted at "international residents." This restriction is particularly strange given Google's own global audience — Google's Chrome Web Store says that it has more than a quarter of a million apps available, and it's growing fast. Perhaps some of those apps include the localized services that Google wants to discourage? What's more, Google warned that its new restriction will "take effect on March 25, 2012." So even if you're excited by Google Maps API 3, you probably won't be using it for a while yet. See also – Google Maps API 3: How to use it and get it workingQ: What is the best way to solve ConcurrentModificationException? I am developing an android app, which talks to a web service and sends JSON. The way it works is as such: 1. User enters number of rows to be inserted. 2. Submit it to web service. 3. Web service sends a new update to the server that inserts the number of rows the user wanted and returns it as a JSON response. This all works fine, but there is always a chance that the user is entering in a number, that is already present in the database. In this case, the web service sends back a new update which is a duplicate update, and then

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Pranab Biswas D 28 The sensor interface and transducer interface were designed to work well with all Wafer Scale Integration (WSI) microsensor technologies. AÂ low-cost sensor called Super Semiconductor KG Series was used in the study. It was the first WSI semiconductor-based microsensor system developed and marketed by Sumitomo Electric Technology, Ltd. [31]. TheÂ sensor contains three main parts: An integrated circuit (IC) chip, a glass plate, and a flex. These parts will be described in the following sections. The IC chip contains the readout circuit and the signal processing circuits. It is attached to the glass plate using micro-spring wires. SensingÂ and Processing AtÂ the chip interface, the chip is cooled by coolant supplied by a small fan. The temperature of the chip is kept uniform by circulating coolant through the chip. The chip has a three-axis motion detection and measuring circuit, an auto reset circuit, and an error correction circuit. All of these circuits are obtained from Microchip TechnologyÂ Co., Ltd. The stainless steel springs are attached to the chip using silver epoxy. The springs hold the chip and the flexible circuit to the glass plate with a set preload. The preload force is provided by the springs. After the springs are soldered on the conductive pads on the chip, they are heated for 5 minutes at 250 Â°C to remove the debris that might obstruct theÂ wires. The plate and the sensor are then connected to a custom fabricated cable that allows the VCI2 interface to provide power to the chip and read the signal. The glass plate is a preselected type of pyroelectric material, such as Cz and LiNbO3. A backside-illuminated chip is attached to the glass plate using micro-springs. The plate is then cut to the desired size (1 Â½ in.Â ×Â 2 Â½ in., or 3.38 cmÂ ×Â 6.35 cm). The sensing and processing circuits in the IC chip is shown in Fig. 6. They process both analog and digital signals from theÂ sensor. The R2Â inverter circuit provides two ACÂ signals from two pairs of opposite electrodes, and the ACÂ signals are amplified using the transimpedance amplifier (TIA) circuit. The